



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Résumé of regulations of the Louisiana State board of health governing fruit vessels during the quarantine season.

A. The basic principles are that fruit vessels shall not be detained at the quarantine station upon condition that they avoid all causes of possible infection.

B. The principal regulations are the following :

1. A resident medical inspector shall be appointed for each port.
2. Vessels shall have no communication with the shore and conversely except through the laborers.
3. Vessels shall carry only fruit and specified articles of freight.
4. Vessels carrying passengers shall carry a marine medical inspector on board.
5. Passengers shall not be received on board unless their clothing and baggage have been previously disinfected.
6. Vessels not carrying passengers shall not be disinfected nor detained at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station.
7. Vessels with passengers shall be disinfected, and the passengers shall be detained long enough to make five days from the last port touched, but the vessel shall not be detained.
8. Vessels from infected ports shall all carry marine medical inspectors, those not carrying passengers as well as those carrying passengers.
9. They shall all be disinfected at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station.
10. Passengers from infected ports shall be detained at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station five days after the arrival at the station, but the vessel shall not be detained.
11. Infected vessels shall be disinfected and shall be detained with all on board five days at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station after the completion of the disinfection and the removal of the last case of yellow fever from the vessel.
12. Agents may send lighters down to the station to bring the fruit to the city.

C. The detailed regulations define precisely the duties of each of the officers of the board of health and those of the fruit companies, thereby excluding all pleas of ignorance of the exact meanings of the board.

EDMOND SOUCHON,
President Louisiana State Board of Health.

Arrival at Reedy Island Quarantine of vessels from Cuban ports.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE,
via Port Penn, Del., June 29, 1902.

SIR: Through the medical officer in command of national quarantine service on Delaware Bay and River, I have the honor to report the arrival at this station of the following vessels:

June 23, steamship *Taff*, from Banes, with fruit; no passengers; bill of health signed by J. Ruiz Ariza, port physician; steamship *Urd*, from Matanzas, with sugar; no passengers; bill of health by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf. June 26, steamship *Hungaria*, from Cienfuegos, with sugar; no passengers; bill of health signed by Passed Assistant Surgeon Guitéras.

Respectfully,

T. F. RICHARDSON,
Assistant Surgeon, In Command.